

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE  
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THE postage on letters addressed to the Editor must be paid, or they will not be attended to.

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GAZETTE,

THE KENTUCKY  
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GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTE;

CONTAINING

A comprehensive system of English Grammar, in which the whole structure and essential principles of that most copious language, according to the most approved modern standards, are concisely, yet completely exhibited, and explained in a manner intelligible to the weakest capacities.

By SAMUEL WILSON,

PRICE 25 CENTS SINGLE—\$2 PER DOZEN.

JUST PUBLISHED  
And for Sale at this office,  
LETTERS

ADDRESSED TO THE  
REV. T. B. CRAIGHEAD,  
IN ANSWER TO A FAMPHLET LATELY PUBLISHED BY HIM, CONTAINING  
A SERMON ON REGENERATION, &c. &c.

By JOHN P. CAMPBELL.

IN these Letters a discussion of the following interesting and important subjects has been attempted:

1. The depravity of the Human Heart, and its effects in obstructing belief in the Gospel.

2. The Regeneration of the Heart, as effected by a Divine power accompanying truth.

3. Faith in Christ distinguished from a false Faith, and shewn to be the product of a Divine operation.

4. The immediate Agency of the Spirit particularly considered.

5. The doctrines of Liberty and Necessity, and of Natural and Moral Inability in Man concisely treated. Some direct objections made to Mr. Craighead's theory.

Price 50 cents to subscribers, non-subscribers 62 1/2 cents—in consequence of a limited number of copies only being struck, and its exceeding the size contemplated by the author, whereby the sale of the whole at the subscription price, would be insufficient to defray expenses.

Subscribers are requested to call or send for their copies.

Mr. Craighead's pamphlet may also be had at this office.

July 9th, 1810

C. H. ALLEN ATTORNEY AT LAW.  
WILL PUNCTUALLY ATTEND THE COURTS OF  
FAYETTE AND JESSAMINE.

March 3d, 1810.

Postlethwait's Tavern,  
Lexington, Ky. on Main street, corner of Lime-  
stone street, lately occupied by Mr. J. Wilson.  
J. POSTLETHWAIT has returned to his  
old stand, where every exertion shall be used to  
accommodate those who please to call on  
him.

January 20, 1809.

JAMES BERTHOUD & SON,  
Commission Merchants,  
SHIPINGPORT (FALL OF THE OHIO).  
Have just received a quantity of  
BROWN SUGAR, LOGWOOD,  
COFFEE, FISH, RICE, TANNER'S OIL, &c.  
Which they will dispose of for Cash, at their  
customerly low prices.—Also a quantity of Sal-  
ine salt.

July 3d, 1810.

CASH  
Will be given for TWO OR THREE LIKELY  
NEGRO BOYS from the age of fifteen to eighteen.  
ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTER.

if

Bank of Chillicothe.  
WESTERN Merchants may be supplied  
with Checks on Philadelphia, payable at  
sight, and which are negotiable in altimore,  
for a premium of one and an half per cent.  
(71p)

FOR SALE,  
A Likely NEGRO WOMAN THREE  
CHILDREN.  
Enquire of the Printer.

if

Sept. 24th, 1810.

Wanted to hire for a term of years,  
A FEW NEGRO BOYS.  
ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTER HEREOF.

if

July 22d, 1810.

Taken up by James Wilson, living in Cumberland County, on the south side of Cumberland river, two miles below Dicken's Ferry, a Bay Mare, 13 hands 3 inches high, seven years old this spring, a star and snip, near hind foot white, some gray hairs in her tail, no brands perceptible, appraised to \$20, before me, 25th day of May, 1810.

SAMUEL WILSON, J. P.

WILSON'S GRAMMAR  
For Sale at this Office.

WANTED,  
TWO HUNDRED HOGSHEADS  
TOBACCO  
AND TEN THOUSAND GALLONS  
WHISKEY,

For which the highest going price will be given.  
Halstead & Meglone.

For Sale.

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, situated on the waters of Green river, in Green county, containing 665 2-3 acres. Negroes or Cotton will be taken in part or whole payment.

The subscribers have also for sale, 6000 lbs. Coffee, first quality—10 barrels Muscovado and Havannah Sugars of an excellent quality—6 barrels Tanners Oil—1 hogshead 4th proof Jamaica Rum—1 pipe Cognac Brandy—1000 gallons old Whiskey; all of which will be sold for cash or approved notes at 30 and 60 days.

Also Trunks of every size and description, with any kind of Covering; Carpenter's and Joiner's tools, viz. Sash Plains double and single, with prickers and templets, Groving Plains with and without arms, different sizes, complete sets of Bench Plains, single and double ironed, Hallows and Rounds, Moulding Plains of every description. Braces and Bits, &c. &c.

Opposite the Market House Lexington, K.

FOR SALE,

A TWO story Brick House and Lot of ground on main street (in a pleasant part of the town)—Terms three yearly payments without interest—enquire of the printer.

KEENE'S LIVERY STABLE.

THE public are respectfully informed, that those Stables are now occupied by the subscriber, who begs leave to assure them that he will at all times pay the most strict attention to horses left in his care—His extensive knowledge and known skill in horses, are sufficient to entice him the custom of his friends.

RICHARDSON ALLEN.

Lexington, Jan. 27, 1810.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE AND WELL IMPROVED FARM,

LYING on Henry's mill road, only four 1/2 miles from Lexington, containing 150 acres of first rate land well timbered, and plentifully watered. The improvements on this farm are convenient and valuable, consisting of a large and commodious dwelling house, and every requisite out building—good still house, barn, stables &c.—Fruit trees in great variety and abundance. About seventy acres of the land cleared, and in handsome order for cultivation.

A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed the land will be viewed by those wishing to purchase.

A general warranty deed will be made the purchaser, and possession had the first of January next. Application to be made to the subscriber in Lexington at the Livery stable.

RICHARDSON ALLEN.

June 4th, 1810.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR JAMES OVERTON HAS removed his Apothecary's Shop to the upper corner in Jordan's Row, near the Kentucky Hotel, where he has for sale an extensive stock of GENUINE MEDICINES, together with a complete assortment of SURGEON'S INSTRUMENTS, made after the latest and most approved models.

DR. OVERTON will practice PHYSIC and SURGERY in Lexington and its neighborhood. He has just procured a portion of unquestionable COW POX infection, and will communicate the disease to any person desirous of enjoying its protection.

September 3, 1810.

WILLIAM ROSS'S

Boot, Shoe & Grocery Store,  
Next door to Mr. John Kieser, nearly  
opposite the Market-house, Lexington

Where he has just received from Philadelphia, a large and elegant assortment of fresh

BOOTS and SHOES, of Philadelphia man-  
ufacture.

Fairtop back strap Children's Morocco  
boots do.

Cossack boots Ditto Lea her

Thrs quarter do. Morocco Hats

Men's fine leather lined shoes

Men's do. Pumps Boot tassels and shoe  
strings

Men's coarse shoes White belting skins

Men's patent do. Boot cord

Boys' fine and coarse  
shoes Hatter's Morocco skin

Ladies' spangled kid of different colours

Plain do. Shoe binding skins

Morocco spangled ties of different colours

Ditto slippers Boot webbing for boot  
straps

Plain Morocco slippers Seal skins & calf skin  
for shoes

Ditto Morocco ties Hog Bristles

Misses Morocco ties

GROCERIES.

Madiera, Port and Sherry Wines

Fourth proof Jamaica spirits

Fourth proof French Brandy

Fourth proof Holland Gin

Cherry Bounce and Peach Brandy

Old Whiskey

Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson & Hyson

skin Teas.

Coffee and Chocolate

Loaf and Lump sugar

Liquorice Ball

Candied sugar

Which I intend selling low for cash wholesale  
and retail.

Lexington, Oct. 2, 1810.

## NEW GOODS.

DAVID WILLIAMSON HAS JUST RECEIVED  
ED FROM PHILADELPHIA,

AND now opening in the house formerly occupied by John Cross, and next door to Trotter and Tilford, a complete and general assortment of MERCHANTIZE, which he will sell unusually low for cash. He will also give the highest price in cash for HEMP.

Just received, 40,000 lbs. Louisiana sugar, of a superior quality, which he is disposed to sell wholesale or retail, at a very reduced price.

Merchants can be supplied on a liberal credit.

Lexington, Sept. 30, 1810.

## FOR SALE.

A LIKELY young STUD HORSE, five years old, full sixteen hands high, well formed, was got by the imported horse Royalist, his dam by Eclipse. Any person wishing to purchase the above property may find the subscriber at his farm in Fayette county, seven miles west of Lexington and one mile from John Parker's mill. Lands in the Green river country or in the state of Ohio will be received in payment.

FREDERIC WALTZ.

August 16th, 1810.

JAMES ROBERT,  
GOLD AND SILVER SMITH,

ALL persons are forewarned from taking an assignment on a bond given by me to Robert Scanland for 60 acres of Land at the mouth of four mile creek above the mouth of the Kentucky river, on the Ohio bank, lying at the upper end of Peach's military claim; as the bond is fraudulently detained from me, and which I am determined not to comply with, otherwise than agreeable to contract.

JOHN JONES, C. R.

September 25th, 1810.

ALL persons having just demands against me, if presented before the 1st day of January, next, they shall be settled according to contract; but if after that day, perhaps it will not be in my power.

J. JONES.

H. FOSTER & CO. TAYLORS,

INFORM the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that they carry on the above business in all its various branches, in the shop formerly occupied by Lawson M'Collough, on Hill Street. Those who favour them with their custom may rely on having their work done with neatness and dispatch.

September 31st, 1810.

Taken up by John Moseley, in

Jessamine County on Clear Creek, one light iron Gray mare with a blaze face, four years old, 14 1/2 hands high, white streak across her back just behind her withers—Appraised to \$50.

RICHARD LAFON, J. P. J. C.

May 7th, 1810.

Taken up by Peter Covenhoven,

living in Woodford county, near South Elk horn, a brown Horse, about eight or nine years old, about fourteen hands high, some white on each hind foot, no brands perceptible, a small star, appraised to twenty dollars.

Wm. VAWTER, J. P.

May 7th, 1810.

Scott County, set.

Taken up by Huett Nutter, on Little north Elk horn, an Iron Gray MARE, four years old, about thirteen hands and an half high, two or three small saddle spots on her back, had on a large old bell, with a leather collar, and was hobbled with a hickory bark when taken up, no brands perceptible, appraised to \$40.

CARY L. CLAREK, C. S. C. C.

May 7th, 1810.

DRUG STORE.

ROBERT HARRIS, JUN.

Market Street, No. 196, one door above

6th Street,

HAS RECEIVED by the late arrivals from

London and Liverpool the most complete

and extensive assortment of

Drugs & Glass

ever imported into the United States, every article of which was put up by the best houses, and purchased for CASH, which will enable him to sell on terms well worthy the attention of those who deal in MEDIC

## FOREIGN.

### ONE DAY LATER FROM ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 25.—Last evening arrived at this port the fast sailing ship *Remittance*, *Maddox*, in 30 days from Liverpool, which port she left on the 25th of August. Capt. M. has politely furnished the Editors with a Liverpool paper of the 23d, and a file of the London Star to the 21st of August, inclusive, from which we have extracted the following articles.

The *Star* speaks confidently of the report of the orders in Council.

An article from *L'Orient*, announces the arrival of the gallant *Flash*, from N. York, with an American envoy on board. We know of no minister having been appointed to replace Gen. Armstrong.

LONDON, August 21.

Paris papers on the 13th inst. arrived last night. They contain some accounts from the east of Europe; according to these the general action between the Turks and Russians, which took place near Schulma, as we stated yesterday, lasted three days. On the two first (the 11th and 12th) the Turks had decidedly the advantage; but the Russians are said to have renewed the engagement on the 16th, when they totally defeated the former. The final result of the operation is, however, given on authority which is acknowledged to be rather questionable.

A Göttingen Mail arrived this morning. However singular it may appear Gustavus Adolphus, the Ex-King of Sweden, seems to have offered himself as a Candidate to fill the throne of that kingdom once more. By the following accounts he seems to be on his way from his late retirement to the North of Europe.

By letters from Holland it appears that the Dutch, so far from expecting any relief to the oppressions under which their commerce has so long groaned, are apprehensive that the arrangements, so far from ameliorating, will increase their sufferings.

No confirmation has yet been received of the battle between the Allied Army and the French, of which a rumor had reached Corunna before the Nimrod left that port.

Letters from Bilbao and Santander state, that serious consequences had resulted from the late daring expedition under Pólier. The French, as a punishment on the Biscayans, have levied a contribution of \$500,000 reals, and twelve thousand men have been marched from Victoria, to occupy the different towns and ports of that unfortunate province. A person who left Santander on the 4th inst. describes in painful terms the condition of that town and the adjacent country, in consequence of French exactions and oppressions.

Letters received from the Baltic state, that the vessels which were detained in the ports of Prussia, on suspicion of being laden with English property, are likely to be released on paying 50 per cent.

A gentleman from Göttingen, who quitted that port on the 8th of the present month, states, that previous to that time, intelligence had been received of an order at Christiansand for the release of all American vessels brought in there, which had not been taken when under the guard of a British convoy. In consequence of that regulation three ships of the United States, with valuable cargoes, had been released, and it was hoped that this concession would be made throughout all the ports of Norway. An opinion generally prevailed that the king of Denmark would be the successful candidate for the succession of the Swedish throne.

A letter from Rostock gives unfavorable accounts of the state of affairs at that port. It appears that measures of great severity had been resorted to in that harbour against all American ships, and that none of them were permitted to land any part of their cargoes.

If Napoleon adheres to his declaration respecting the Berlin and Milan decrees, there can hardly be any difficulty even in point of etiquette, as to the remains of our orders in council. The words of the French minister are, "In this new state of things, sir, I am authorised to declare to you, that the decrees of Berlin and Milan are revoked, and that from the first of November they will cease to be in force, it being understood that in consequence of this declaration the English shall revoke their orders in council, and renounce their new principles of blockade, which they have attempted to establish; or that the United States, conformably to the act which you have just communicated, shall cause their rights to be respected by the English." After this declaration on the part of the French government that their decrees are revoked, & shall cease to be in force from the 1st of November, there is nothing that can reasonably prevent a declaration on our part, that the measures adopted by us, expressly on the principle of retaliation, should cease to be in force at the same time with the obnoxious decrees. From the concluding member of the sentence, it indeed appears that the decrees are to be revoked at any rate, provided the Americans cause their rights to be respected by the English. Any backwardness on our part, therefore, must embroil us with the Americans, whom Napoleon now addresses in that tone of fulsome flattery which he so readily assumes towards those whom he wishes to bend to his purposes.

*Repeal of the Union.*—The right hon. Henry Grattan, and the hon. Mr. R. Shaw, the two members for the city of Dublin, are to be delegated to present the petition to the king, praying for a repeal of the act of union, and a restoration of the Parliament of Ireland.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Defection of Bonaparte's Generals. Another officer of rank has come over from the enemy.—He made his first appearance at the British head-quarters in Portugal, and is now in London. These are mortifications to which Bonaparte has not been accustomed and they will for that reason press heavier upon him. His mortification, is however a light consideration; they are events of great importance to us. We

shall become better acquainted with the projects of the enemy, the state of his military establishment, the direction of public opinion, and the character of his principal, civil and military officers.—General Sarrazin has put into the hands of government very circumstantial observations on the whole of the frontiers and the coast from the Scheldt to Triest—the organization and positions of the armies; the state of the fortresses, &c.; Bonaparte's system for invading this country, with other particulars important to the public service, filling up from ninety to a hundred pages.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Alex. M'Rae, Esq. of Virginia, with dispatches for General Armstrong, at Paris, from the American minister at this court, sailed from Plymouth a few days since, in a flag of truce for Morlaix. The vessel was hired expressly for the purpose of carrying Mr. M'Rae to the last mentioned port.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

It is understood, that a commercial arrangement between *Great Britain* and *France* has been some time in serious negotiation. *Commerce between the two countries is to be carried on in neutral vessels duly LICENCED by both governments*—and from ports to be designated in both countries *Ostend, Dunkirk and Havre* are the French ports. A *Ostend* paper mentions that the arrangement had been acceded to on the part of the Emperor at the solicitation of the merchants of *Paris*, and would speedily take effect. Other accounts state, that a mere modification or moderation of the present licensed trade will take place. This negotiation is wholly left to the management of the new Board of Commerce which *NAPOLEON* has convened in *Paris*; one of whose members we understand has been in town some time, communicating with the *Board of Trade*.

The arrangement for the exchange of prisoners meets with many obstructions; but Mr. MACKENZIE writes, that his private opinion is that he shall eventually succeed.

According to a report in private letters from the continent, it appears that a new conspiracy against Bonaparte had been discovered at *Breda*, and that two of the chief agents of the plot had been secured. It has been hinted that this is perhaps but a pretended conspiracy on the part of the French government, in order to get rid of certain persons in Holland who may be supposed to be particularly hostile to the views of the Gallic Tyrant. Every species of artifice may indeed be expected from the usurper and his agents, but as he has been the cause of more misery, national and domestic, than any other person that ever existed, and as the hearts of all mankind are against him, it would, by no means be wonderful if the alleged conspiracy were the result of that indignation and abhorrence which his conduct cannot fail to excite, and which may naturally dispose some resolute spirits to attempt to rid the world of such a monster.

The real name of the gallant defender of *Cuidad Rodrigo*, is Keaughty, a native of Ireland.

The number of bankruptcies between the 26th of December, 1809, and the 23d June, 1810, as announced in the London Gazette, amounts to 671.

Austria has concluded a treaty with Russia, for the mutual restoration of deserters; and the sentiments of respect expressed by the Emperor of Austria towards Russia, are highly favorable to the preservation of harmony; so that the jealousy with which Austria and France were supposed to view the success of Russia over Turkey, seems to have no essential foundation in truth.

SCHWERIN, Aug. 1.—Our Gazette to-day contains the following edict: Whereas instances have shewn that the North American flag is wrongfully made use of by the English to import prohibited goods and elude the well known vigilance pursued by the imperial French government, to preserve the illicit trade in colonial produce, which for a considerable time has not been shipped off from any port in North America; therefore we hereby direct that no American ships shall henceforth be admitted in any port of our dominions, and the Minister Committees in Rostock and Wesmar are charged to watch over the punctual execution of this order.

"FREDERICK FRANCIS.

"Dobereau, July 29, 1810."

*Extract of a letter from London, dated August 15, 1810.*

"I have no particular information to give you.—The alarm that has taken place in the credit of a certain description of paper currency has not entirely subsided, but appears to be confined to those warehousemen who have been trading beyond their capital, and certain individuals at Liverpool, who have also inadvertently got into a bill connexion together with two or three banking-houses in London, also implicated in such connexion. I have again to confirm, that I do not know of any of your correspondents who are injured; and upon the whole, what has happened will be productive of great good. No one old established house has been distressed. The mischief is confined in a great degree to adventurers."

[From a Correspondent.]

HAMBURG, July 5, 1810.

Yesterday being the anniversary of the Independence of the United States, about forty Americans met at the delightful garden of Rainville, on the banks of the Elbe, and partook of an elegant entertainment prepared for the occasion. Mr. Forbes presided, assisted by Mr. Linn, from Philadelphia. A number of the principal merchants connected with the U. S. honored the company with their presence

After dinner, the following among a number of patriotic toasts were given:

1. The day, and all who celebrate it.
2. The people of the U. S.—may they pursue the same spirit to preserve their independence which prompted them to achieve it.
3. The memory of Washington.
4. The president of the U. S. the steady and zealous friend of the constitution.
5. The militia of the U. S.—the best bulwark of their liberties.
6. The Congress of the U. S. Wisdom and energy to their councils.
7. The Agriculture of the U. S.
8. The Commerce of the U. S. unfettered by unjust decrees and orders of foreign powers.

9. The citizens of Hamburg and Altona—may the speedy revival of commerce restore their prosperity.

10. The freedom of the seas—may those who invade it meet defeat, and those who pretend to respect it, prove their sincerity.

11. Our ministers in Europe:—may their efforts to obtain justice be crowned with success.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.

Captain Snow, from Cadiz, sailed on the 13th of August. No new event of any importance had occurred. There had been very large importations of flour, and there was a poor supply of water. An incessant fire was kept up on the positions occupied by the French, particularly at Trocadero. The inhabitants are said to be confident of their security. The British and Spaniards, it is said, "appear to be perfectly cordial"—"but the former were not without precaution against treachery—the troops of the respective nations were mixed on service"—[A precaution that Napoleon sometimes uses to prevent the treachery of his iron bound vassals. The result appears to us to be—the poor Spaniards are held in durance at Cadiz by their magnanimous protectors, the British—and both closely besieged and hotly peppered by French shot.

The English offered to find seamen to retake the Fort of Matagorda, (which it

seems has arisen from the dead, after being below water for some weeks

since—by federal types!) but the cordiality of the Spaniards will not "extinct their ships to destruction."

The Cadiz prints, (to Aug. 8) have, as usual, a plentiful portion of the fruit of folly—fit food of credulity. We have no account of any military transactions of moment, since gen. Crawford suffered his late victory.

The following is an extract of a letter from an officer in our army in Portugal:

"LINHARDS, July 31, 1810.

"Things appear to be now fast drawing to a crisis in this country. The enemy, foiled in his attempt against Cadiz, seems determined to prosecute the campaign with great vigour in Portugal. After repeated and varied manoeuvres to decoy our army from their favorable positions, and after continual menacing us with an attack, the French did not shew themselves in real earnest with us till the fall of *Cindad Rodrigo*, after which they pressed upon our advanced corps, obliging them to retire into the vicinity of *Almeida*, before which place they made their appearance in great force on the 24th.—Here they encountered the light brigade of our army under Brig. Gen. Robert Crawford, with great impetuosity; and, I am sorry to say, notwithstanding the steadiness and bravery of the corps of which it was composed, such was the impetuosity with which the superior numbers of the enemy advanced, that they bore every thing before them like an irresistible torrent, not however without affording to our troops engaged an opportunity of again displaying their gallantry, when brought face to face with the enemy. But what could be expected of us from such a vast disparity in point of number? We lost in killed, wounded, and missing, about 30 officers and 400 men, & were obliged to retire.

"Had Crawford's affairs brought on a general action, the result would have been more fortunate for us, but still more sanguinary. I am at present attached to the division of the army under General Picton, consisting of three brigades. At midnight of the 20th we relinquished our position at *Pinhel* with our left in front retiring to the neighbourhood of *Alverca*, where Lord Wellington had established his head quarters. Having here taken up a position we continued one day, and, on the 28th, fell back to this place, (*Linhares*), one of the most delightful and picturesque parts I ever beheld in the whole course of my life. Hitherto our retreat has been gradual and orderly; every preparation, however, is making for more rapid movements retrogradely. God grant it may be unnecessary! It is said that if need be, we are to retire to the fortified camp in front of *Lisbon*, with our right on the *Tagus* at *Villa Franca*, and our left extending towards *Torres Vedras*, and the sea coast near *Povoa*, or *Suzana*, comprehending a distance of about 30 miles. When driven to this resource by innumerable opposing legions, rest assured we'll

"fight till our bones the flesh be back'd."

But many will rue such a day—I hope the Portuguese will not flinch then: if so, alas! my poor devoted

comrades! Some of the Portuguese look extremely well under arms; but whether they will fight c'est une autre chose. Expect to hear of something decisive immediately."

LISBON, Aug. 8.

"The exact position that our army occupies is known to few in this city, but it is said to be advantageous. Our troops are in good health, while it is said, that in the army of Massena a dysentery to a great extent prevails which in this season of the year is more destructive than the sword, and therefore the longer Lord Wellington delays fighting the better. The British are less subject to this malady as they have been quartered in lofty situations.

"Our post from head quarters to this place is not so frequent or so regular as it is to be wished, considering our anxiety. We do not hear that there is reason to think that a battle will be fought so soon as a few weeks ago we imagined. Alminda is closely invested, and the French seem determined, if possible, to take it."

### SPEECH ON THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

By Thomas R. Underwood,

A student in the Transylvania University.

Delivered October 3.

### RESPECTED AUDIENCE,

I rise not with a view of discussing a subject which until now hath remained obscure, but I propose delivering a few observations on that with which your good understandings are already acquainted. I hope I shall be indebted to your indulgence for a patient hearing, but least you should anticipate uneasiness, I promise not to detain you long. I have chosen for my theme, *the liberty of the press*; a theme well worthy a more able advocate—a sounder politician. I mean by the liberty of the press, the publishing and circulating dissertations on any topic; but for the present, I shall confine myself to the consideration of its influence on measures of government. The free expression of sentiment was esteemed originally an unalienable requisite of man, but as men advance to a greater degree of civilization, in some countries this privilege was, and is yet restrained. Be mine the task to point out its fatal consequences to society, and yours to resolve to guard against the evil.

In the early ages of society liberty of discussion must have been generally patronised; if not, men could never have attained such eminence in science and government as is now prevalent in the world. It was then glorious to discover an error in the policy of nations, and by the free exercise of speech and reason to convince men of their mistake, and induce them to assimilate their regulations as near as possible to more correct principles. But when the free exchange of opinion had advanced knowledge to a certain height, some pretended great and good men asserted, that what had hitherto been the fount of good, might soon become the source of evil; and that it was necessary for the welfare of the community to preclude the use of its waters. It was then asserted that the freedom of discussion might endanger the existing government; and no longer, as it had done, assist its progress to perfection, but on the contrary would be a cause of anarchy. That instead of maintaining peace and content, it might produce wars and commotions. These and such like doctrines propagated by the potentates of the age, at length triumphed over the ignorance of the commonalty. Then it was declared that the humble individual should say nothing of government, and then was the citizen prosecuted should he dare to publish an opinion opposing the executive measures of a state; and all those acts were honourably performed under the sanction of the high sounding names of "public utility." Plausible as such conduct might have appeared to thoughtless credulity, it cannot pass through the ordeal of acute investigation.

Those men who have talents sufficient to introduce a change in government well understand the rights of men: guided by virtue and philanthropy, they will form a constitution which will guarantee to its citizens equal liberty and law. But fearful that those men should have private emolument, instead of the common good, and, I am sorry to say, notwithstanding the steadiness and bravery of the corps of which it was composed, such was the impetuosity with which the superior numbers of the enemy advanced, that they bore every thing before them like an irresistible torrent, not however without affording to our troops engaged an opportunity of again displaying their gallantry, when brought face to face with the enemy. But what could be expected of us from such a vast disparity in point of number? We lost in killed, wounded, and missing, about 30 officers and 400 men, & were obliged to retire.

"Had Crawford's affairs brought on a general action, the result would have been more fortunate for us, but still more sanguinary. I am at present attached to the division of the army under General Picton, consisting of three brigades. At midnight of the 20th we relinquished our position at *Pinhel* with our left in front retiring to the neighbourhood of *Alverca*, where Lord Wellington had established his head quarters. Having here taken up a position we continued one day, and, on the 28th, fell back to this place, (*Linhares*), one of the most delightful and picturesque parts I ever beheld in the whole course of my life. Hitherto our retreat has been gradual and orderly; every preparation, however, is making for more rapid movements retrogradely. God grant it may be unnecessary! It is said that if need be, we are to retire to the fortified camp in front of *Lisbon*, with our right on the *Tagus* at *Villa Franca*, and our left extending towards *Torres Vedras*, and the sea coast near *Povoa*, or *Suzana*, comprehending a distance of about 30 miles. When driven to this resource by innumerable opposing legions, rest assured we'll

"fight till our bones the flesh be back'd."

But many will rue such a day—I hope the Portuguese will not flinch then: if so, alas! my poor devoted

comrades! Some of the Portuguese

look extremely well under arms; but whether they will fight c'est une autre chose. Expect to hear of something decisive immediately."

may be discovered. Here the enlightened mind may despise the manner of wisdom, the gathering in of which by our legislators, will prove the *publum vita* to a nation travailing under the famine of oppression. If then no objection can be made against the free circulation of sentiments, which cannot easily be removed by reason, why has it been that men of improved minds have inculcated such false ideas? A very little attention will be sufficient to solve the mystery. The good which they have pretended would result from their plan was the ostensible and not the real cause which excited them to complain against the freedom of publication. The public utility of which they boasted, was a vain picture presented to the fancy, decorated with the colours of invisible ruin, drawn by the hand of adroic description, and when society was absorbed in the unguarded moment of imaginary safety, like that arch-fiend, they seized the opportunity to steal its liberty away. Far from advancing the equal rights of men, they wished to become the givers of arbitrary mandates, and in pretending to preserve society from anarchy they were drawing it by degrees into the fetters of despotism. Look where you will among crowned heads and you will never find it their firmest support to silence the voice of the people, and that nothing can so much mar their peace as the spirit of free publication. I cannot forbear, for the sake of illustration from turning your attention to the shores of persecuted Erin. There behold the germ of liberty warmed by the effulgent rays of a free press, about to expand and produce the blossom of republicanism, but ere the bud could ripen to the flower, the cloud of tyranny surrounded the orb which illumined it, and lo! it withdrew no more. The king of England well knowing that the liberty of the press was a firm support to the freedom of the people, and which being established kings could not exist, employed his minion gold, to procure an abject compliance from every Irish press with his measures of government; and should stern independence, refuse the tendered sum, the ruffian soldier came with his bayonet and demolished the office of the editor. Such acts, O tyranny! have been thine; and to similar scenes would the present rascals against a free press, conduct their country, could they but accomplish their desires. They aspire to something above the humble equality of democracy; sceptres crowns and thrones are objects alone worthy of their attention. It will be well my countrymen if you are guarded against the sophistical intrigues of such designing men; and I would advise you to have this motto indelibly engraven on your hearts "that the first appearance of a restrained press is the ill fated harb

Spartan consecrate your lives ere you suffer it to be taken.

Fathers impress upon the rising generation this important truth, that a free press is the safeguard of liberty and that it should be preserved unsullied until society shall be obliterated by the ravages of time.

As free from restraint as the American press is, it can be no reason why you should not reflect on its importance and the means proper to guard it against oppression. In prosperity we should think how to act in adversity. In our enjoyment we should consider how to perpetuate it. And now when the press is free, may you appreciate its worth and plan its eternal preservation.

## KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—  
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;  
"News from all nations tumbling at his back."

LEXINGTON, OCTOBER 16.

It will be observed by an article in our paper of to-day, that the King of Denmark, in consequence of the illicit practice of taking forged documents in England, and thereby forcing in the commodities of that country, has thought proper to issue a decree excluding American vessels altogether from his ports. An arrival at Boston is said to bring information, that the Danish Government had since issued another decree, directing their cruisers to capture all American vessels, whatever might be their cargo, or wherever from, or bound.

We have no information, as yet, from Spain or Portugal which leads to any thing important or decisive on either side; tho' accounts of skirmishes and partial engagements daily arrive. Statements up to the 16th August continue Wellington's head quarters at Celerico—and the expectation of an attack from the French, still prevailed—The English and Portuguese combined force was estimated at 35,000. Great activity in Lisbon in procuring recruits &c. Every horse that was able to stand was impressed for the cavalry. There were 8 or 10 line of battleships, besides frigates, and smaller vessels of war, lying in the Tagus, and nearly 700 transports, waiting in readiness to carry off the British troops, in case they should be forced to evacuate the country—strong fortifications had been erected on the heights about Lisbon to cover their retreat. Provisions are said to be scarce, but expectations of the arrival of 15,000 barrels of American flour, purchased in Liverpool, were entertained.

Various statements in the Eastern papers, concerning the election of Congress-men in New Hampshire, had induced us to believe that, that state was still to remain federal, which gave rise to much rejoicing and exultation by the party—but at the close of the business, it appears by official returns, that two Republicans are elected—and another election immediately to take place to fill the remaining three seats, when the republicans calculate upon a further accession. New England patriotism having of late been considerably below par, we should not have been much surprised had the first statements proved correct—but as it is otherwise, we are much gratified by contradicting them—and hope the reformation may continue and become general in that part of the country—as we feel confident it will be for the good of the Union.

Francis James Jackson, has at length left the U. S. he sailed from N. York on the 20th Sept. in the British frigate Venus, for old England.

A Baltimore paper states, that 15 out of 42 seamen, the crew of the British brig Netley, which lately arrived at that port, have deserted.

The Lexington Jockey Club Races commenced on Thursday last, and continued the two following days. The 1st day's purse was won by Col. Buford's Robin Hood, at two heats, 4 miles each—viz.

Col. Buford's Robin Hood (by Royalist) 5 years old 1 1  
Mr. Smiley's Paymaster, (by Paymaster) 2 2  
Mr. Meaux's St. Patrick (by Lebon) 4 years old 3 dist.  
Mr. Lewis's Buck (by Tantram) aged 4 dist.  
Capt. Fowler's Whistle Jacket (by President) 6 years old dist.  
Mr. Smedley's bay Gelding Dare Devil, 4 years old dist.  
Time—1st heat, 8m. 32s.—2d heat 8m. 37s.

SECOND DAY, 3 MILE HEATS.  
Col. Buford's sorrel mare by Lampighter, 6 years old 1 1  
Tho. L. Garrett's young Knowsley by Knowsley, 3 years old 2 2  
Mr. Barber's Hamiltonian, by Hamiltonian, 3 years old 3 bolted  
Time—1st heat 8m 2d heat 6m 36s.

THIRD DAY, TWO MILE HEATS.  
Mr. Cook's Whip, (by Whip) 5 years old 1 1  
Mr. Meade's Curtius (by Chiliden) 6 years old 2 2  
Dr. Warfield's filly Betty (by M'Kinney) 4 years old bolted  
Mr. Billings's grey horse Bother'em dist.  
Dr. Brashears's Olympus, 6 years old dist.  
Mr. Thompson's Jeffersonia, 3 years old dist.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN ACCOUNT OF THE GEORGETOWN JOCKY CLUB RACES.

ON THE 1ST DAY—3 mile heats  
The first heat was won by Col. Buford's Eclipse, a bay stud 5 years old, carrying 110lb. in 6 minutes 11 seconds

Against Pitt's Kitty Davis, a sorrel mare 5 years old, carrying 107lb.—who came out 2d  
Alsop's Braddock, a bay stud, 5 years old, carrying 110lb. 4d.  
West's Charley Fox, a bay stud, an aged horse 26d—4th.  
Threshley's Dare Devil, a bay gelding, 4 years old 93lb.—distanced.  
The second heat was won by Pitt's Kitty Davis, in 6 min. 23 sec. against  
Eclipse 2d,  
Braddock 3d.

The third heat was also won by Kitty Davis, in 7 min. 5 sec. against Braddock.

ON THE 2D DAY—2 mile heats  
The first heat was won by Grigsby's Robin Hood, entered by Col. Buford, a gray stud, 5 years old, carrying 110lb. in 4 min. 3 sec.

Against Miller's Patroon, a bay stud 5 years old, 110lb. who came out 2d.  
Threshley's Dare Devil 3d.

Clarke's Brandy, a sorrel stud, 5 years old, 110lb.—distanced.

Pitt's Surprise, a bay stud 4 years old, 96lb. also distanced.

The second heat was likewise won by Robin Hood, in 4 min. 3 sec. against  
Threshley's Gelding 2d,  
Miller's Patroon 3d.

ON THE 3D DAY—1 mile heats.

The 1st heat was won by Cooke's Young Whip, a bay stud 5 years old, carrying 110lb. in 5 min. 52 sec.

Against West's Sophy, a black mare 4 years old, carrying 93lb. who came out 2d.

Johnson's Rosinante, a bay stud, 4 years old, 95lb.—distanced.

The 2d heat was won by Young Whip without opposition.

### THEATRICAL COMMUNICATION.

MACKBETH—RAISING THE WIND.

On Thursday evening last, this Tragedy was presented to a very numerous audience, and we understand it will be performed again on Wednesday evening. Curiosity was much excited to witness again the tragic powers of Mr. Vos, from his distinguished success in the character of Rolla in the Tragedy of Pizarro. Although the plaudits of the audience were not so general as might have been expected, yet it must certainly be accounted for by all who are acquainted with the writings of Shakespeare, not to the disadvantage of Mr. Vos. In Pizarro he personated one of the most noble characters ever sketched by the dramatic pencil. Kotzcue in this Tragedy throughout has given a grand display of talent and genius—and in the character of Rolla has

drawn the most lively and pleasing picture from nature of any dramatic writer whatever. It is very different in this last respect with Shakespeare in his Tragedy of Macbeth—it requires the whole attention and the nicest observation, particularly to the unnatural characters of the Witches, or weird women (as he calls them) to understand the other of the Dramatis Personae, and to account for the conduct & emotions of Macbeth—wherein the plot wholly lies—and without a proper understanding of which all is mysterious and uninteresting.

Much also depends upon the rest of the Amateurs, as well as the weird women ghosts and hobgoblins—but on Lady Macbeth too much depends not to require the most correct conception and the most accurate representation. The Thane of Cawder, (according to the witches,) is urged by the shocking depravity of his spouse, to the commission of most bloody and unpardonable crimes for the gratification of ambition, which his nature and disposition revolt at; of course all that's lost in the Lady is so much to the disadvantage of Macbeth.

I am therefore much pleased (and the friends of the Drama will join me) to find that the female part has been transferred to one whose talents are better adapted to characters of this description. We mean no disparagement to the Amateur who last filled it—for he certainly deserves great credit for his improvement.

The scandalous defection in the Farce I am informed, will be remedied on Wednesday evening—Miss Durable will be more honourably represented—and a more brilliant entertainment throughout is anticipated.

### THEATRICUS.

NATCHEZ, Sept. 26, 1810.

At a late hour last night we received the subjoined extract of a letter, which we lose no time in laying before our readers. From this it will be seen that the Florida Convention have been compelled to have recourse to military force, and that the fort of Baton-Rouge and Governor De Lassus is in the power of the patriots. We are informed that a few days since the Convention received intelligence that they were betrayed, and that Gov. Folch had a galley at Galveston, in which he meant to embark the Convention for Pensacola, and that he himself was in the eastern part of the province alarming, and sewing dissension among the people. In this dilemma, prompt and vigorous measures became absolutely necessary, and the result is here related.

PINCKNEYVILLE, Sept. 25, 1810.

"We have received information directly from Baton-Rouge that on Saturday night about 150 men, under the command of gen. Thomas, entered the fort of Baton-Rouge. Young Grand Pre who commanded gallantly attempted to defend it, and received a severe wound in his neck, with a broad sword. One of the guard fired on the assailants, and was immediately shot down with a pistol by one of captain Johnson's dragoons—another of the Spaniard's guard was wounded—no damage received by the troops of the Convention. Having quieted every thing in the fort, they proceeded to the house of his Excellency, dragged him out, carried him to the fort, with two boxes of money found in his room, and loaded him with irons—but not without having to knock him down with the butt end of a musket. The convention had about 250 men in the place when the messenger left it, and every thing was quiet."

There was experienced at Charles-ton, S. C. on the evening and night of the 12th inst. a storm of wind & rain, which did considerable injury to the shipping, wharves and streets—some of the streets have been washed into such gullies as to be almost rendered impassable until repaired. BAL. AM.

The squatters in New Hampshire have been busy again. Mr. David Sewall, of Hallowell, agent for the proprietors of the townships near Penobscot, was dragged from a house near Belfast, N. H. violently assaulted, beaten and bruised until life was despised of, and then sent back naked on horseback.—Hopes are entertained of his recovery. IB.

There is a dispatch from Mr. Pinkney for the United States government by the Magdalene from Liverpool, and some letters of the 17th and 19th of Aug. from London, which state, that Mr. J. Q. Adams, our minister at Russia, had been some time in a bad state of health, and signified his intention of returning home.

(Aurora.)

The republican majority for Governor in Vermont, is near 4000, and in the Assembly the majority is seventy-six! The very number of the majority conveys the idea of correct principles.

To balance the above, the federal majority in the House of Representatives of Connecticut at the late election, is 71, the members being 135 federal and 64 republican. This, however large, is a decreased majority since the last election. The Hartford Mercury states the net Republican gain at 52. C. crit. endo.

NAT. INT.

From the Essex Register.  
Republicanism triumphant in New Hampshire, after all!

By a gentleman from Portsmouth last evening, we have the pleasing intelligence that the official returns of votes for members of Congress are canvassed, and that two republicans are elected, and not a single federalist!

The following is the official statement of the votes from the Secretary of the commonwealth:

Republican Ticket,  
Bartlett (chosen) 11546  
Dinsmore (chosen) 11523  
Hall 11388  
Harper 11302  
Morrill 11166  
Federal Ticket,  
Sullivan 11445  
Hale 11426  
Vose 11396  
Blaisdell 11384  
Wilson 11179  
Scattering 1035  
Necessary for a choice 11480

Those marked thus [\*] will be the candidates at the ensuing election.

M. B. The three remaining candidates on the republican ticket would have been chosen, but from a mistake in the baptismal names on the returns from several towns.

LAUS DEO! So much for federal boasting and false statements!

COBBETT'S LIBEL.  
The following is the publication that has sent COBBETT to Newgate.

The paragraph at the head of the libel, Cobbett extracted for his motto from a ministerial paper, as a text to his publication.

thus? Do they make sacrifices in order that their poor relations may not become a charge to the public? Let that public answer to this question and say to whom the charge of seeking after a "base lucre" belongs.

I have spoken of the offer made me while in America. Upon my return home the ministers made me other offers; and, amongst the rest, they offered me a share of the True Briton newspaper, conducted and nominally owned by Mr. Heriot. I who was what the country people call a green horn, as to such matters—and who was goli enough to think, that it was principle that actuated every writer, on what I then deemed the right side—I was quite astonished to find, that the treasury was able to offer me a share in a newspaper. I rejected the offer in the most delicate manner that I could, but I never was forgiven.

This work, [The Political Register] of which I now begin the eighteenth volume, has had nothing to support its own merits. Not a pound, not even a pound in paper money, was ever expended in advertising it. It came up like a grain of mustard seed—it has spread over the whole civilized world. And why has it spread more than other publications of the same kind? There has not been wanting imitations of it. There have been some dozens of them I believe:—same size, same form, same type, same heads of matter, same title, all but the words expressing my name. How many efforts have been made to tempt the public away from me, while not one attempt has been made by me to prevent it! Yet all have failed. The challenging has been discovered, and the wretched adventurers have then endeavoured to break their vengeance on me. They have sworn that I write badly: that I publish nothing but trash; that I am both tool and knave. But full the rea-ders hang on me. One would think as Falstaff says, that I have given them love powder. No, but I have given them as great a rarity, and something full as attractive—namely, truth in clear language. I have stripped statement and reasoning of the poppy of affectation; and amongst my other sins, is that of having thrown, of having proved beyond all dispute, that very much of what is called 'learning,' is impolite, quite useless to any man whom God has blessed with brains.

COBBETT'S LIBEL.

The following is the publication that has sent COBBETT to Newgate.

The paragraph at the head of the libel, Cobbett extracted for his motto from a ministerial paper, as a text to his publication.

"The mutiny amongst the local militia which broke out at Ely, was fortunately suppressed on Wednesday, by the arrival of four squadrons of the German legion cavalry, from Bury, under command of general Auckland. Five of the ringleaders were tried by a court-martial, and SENTENCED TO RECEIVE 500 LASHES EACH, part of which punishment THEY RECEIVED ON WEDNESDAY, and a part was omitted. A STOPPAGE FOR THEIR KNAKSPACKS was the ground of complaint that excited this MUTINIOUS spirit, which occasioned the men to surround their officers, and demand what THEY DEEMED their arrears. The first division of the German legion halted yesterday at New-Market, on their return to Bury.

Courier ministerial Newspaper, Saturday, June 24, 1810.

LOCAL MILITIA AND GERMAN LEGION.

See the motto, English readers!—See the motto and then do pray recollect all that has been said about the way in which Bonaparte raises his soldiers. Well done, Lord Castlereagh! This is just what I thought your plan would produce. Well said, Mr. Huskisson! It really was not without reason that you dwelt with so much earnestness upon the great utility of the foreign troops, whom Mr. Wardle appeared to think of no utility at all. Poor gentleman! he little imagined that they might be made the means of compelling Englishmen to submit to that sort of discipline, which is so conducive to the producing in them a disposition to defend the country at the risk of their lives. Let Mr. Wardle look at my motto, and then say whether the German soldiers are of no use. Five hundred lashes each! Aye, that is right! Flog them, flog them, flog them! They deserve it, and a great deal more. They deserve a flogging at every meal time. "Lash them daily, lash them dull" What, shall the rascals dare to mutiny, and that too when the German Legion is so near at hand! Lash them, lash them, lash them! They deserve it. O yes—they merit a double tailed cat.

Base dogs! What, mutiny for the sake of the price of a knapsack! Lash them! Flog them! Base rascals! Mutiny for the price of a goat's skin! And then, upon the appearance of the German Soldiers, they take a flogging as quietly as so many trunks of trees! I do not know what sort of a place Ely is, but I really should like to know how the inhabitants looked one another in the face, while this scene was exhibiting in their town. I should like to have been able to see their faces, and to hear their observations to each other at the time.

This occurrence at home will, one would hope, teach the loyal a little caution in speaking of the means which Napoleon employs (or rather, which they say he employs) in order to get together and discipline his conscripts. There is scarcely any one of these joyful persons who has not, at various

times, cited the hand-cuffings, and other means of force, said to be used in drawing out the young men of France; there is scarcely one of the loyal, who has not cited these means as a proof, a complete proof, that the people of France hate Napoleon, and his government, assist with reluctance in his wars, and would fain see another revolution. I hope, I say, that the loyal will, hereafter, be more cautious in drawing such conclusions, now that they see, that our "gallant defenders," not only require physical restraint, in certain cases, but even a little blood drawn from their backs, and that too, with the aid and assistance of German troops. Yes, I hope the loyal will be little more upon their guard, in drawing conclusions upon Napoleon's popularity. At any rate, every time they do in future burst out into execrations against the French for suffering themselves to be "chained together and forced, at the point of the bayonet, to do military duty," I shall just republish the passage, which I have taken for a motto to the present sheets. I have heard of some other pretty little things of the sort; but I rather choose to take my instance (and a very complete one it is) from a public print, notoriously under the sway of the ministry.

### OBITUARY.

Died—at New-York of typhus fever, Mr. James Cheetam, Editor of the American Citizen; in the 38th year of his age. He lived long enough to prove that he possessed some talents, but was destitute of political integrity—to merit the applause of the tories, and the contempt of the whigs.—But, here oblivion lets fall the curtain over the inconsistencies of life—and makes one ready to cultivate harmony, by evincing the futility of that strife which can only embitter our narrow life.—When British chapmen scout our country to purchase slaves, it is not every man who has virtue to refuse their temptation. This "secret service money" has made traitors of many native Americans, from the printer to the senator. Cheetam was not worse than they. WHIG.

THEATRE.

### Mr. VOS'S BENEFIT.

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 17, The ladies and gentlemen of Lexington are respectfully informed, will again be presented, Shakespeare's

CELEBRATED TRAGEDY OF

**MACBETH,**

THE TYRANT OF SCOTLAND.

Duncan, (King of Scotland) Mr. C. mistock

Malcolm, { King's sons } Messrs. Grant

Donalbain, { King's sons } & Clarke.

Banquo, - - - - - Heron.

Macbeth, - - - - - Vos.

Macduff, - - - - - West.

Lenox, - - - - -

## POETRY.

TO DISCONTENT,  
Fly hence, thou bane to man's repose!  
Nor torture thus his breast  
With idle dreams of fancied woes,  
In sable colours drear.

Are we not favour'd from above  
Far, far beyond our worth;  
Shines not on us Almighty Love,  
The moment of our birth?

What e'er our trials here below,  
'Tis madness to repine;  
Assured are we they ne'er can flow  
But from a hand divine.

FROM THE EXQUISITE.

### LINES

Addressed to a young Lady, who requested a friend to accept a White Violet, as a Peace-Offering, for a slight neglect.

And does Eliza then suspect  
That her 'remissness' or 'neglect'?  
Displease me or offend?  
And does she think that I require  
Her plea for pardon! or desire  
The homage of my friend?  
While in your gentle heart I know,  
Exists fair virtue's fervid glow,  
Its guilt I cannot see;  
Nor do I wish you to atone,  
For injuries I've never known,  
By offerings paid to me.

Yet please'd, your little gift I take,  
I'll prize it for the donor's sake,  
A sacred pledge of peace:  
And may it's recollection prove,  
A cement of our mutual love,  
And bid it never cease.

The 'little blossom' seems design'd  
To indicate the ties that bind  
Your faithful heart to mine:  
It's colours fair as mountain snows,  
Denote the purity that glows  
In friendship's flame divine.

Yet sh! how transient is the flower,  
Short-liv'd, and withering in an hour,  
Its beauties pass away:

But soft! affection in my breast  
Thro' ev'ry scene of life shall last,  
And never can decay.

Yet tho' the flower's vernal bloom,  
Too soon must meet it's hapless doom,  
It blesses me not in vain:

Long may its pleasing thoughts impart,  
And long imprinted on my heart,  
Its memory shall remain.

For when through Time's succeeding  
years

The annual bloom of spring appears,  
I'll call this hour to view:

And when the flow'ry vale,  
I see the modest Violet pale,

'Twill bid me think of you.

G. H.

### LUNAR DOCTOR.

CAROLUS CHARLATANICUS, who has just come fresh from the moon, offers the exercise of his unparalleled faculties for the benefit of the public, and promises to cure every disorder that can be thought of, no matter how bad the disease, nor how desperate the stage. He thinks proper to inform, that his inestimable fund of knowledge was not acquired by the tedious, disgusting and uncertain route of study; that he ever had a mortal antipathy to any thing like what's called literary and scientific pursuits, believing them to have a tendency to fill the mind with ideas and opinions which are inimical to the successful practice of medicines. He has found it much the least trouble, and much the most advantageous to receive his knowledge intuitively, and to practice without thinking on the case, or studying its grade and nature. To pay attention to the disease, it is necessary to reason. Now reasoning implies a progress in knowledge, which Doctor Charlatanicus totally disclaims. Knowledge which comes by intuition is always perfect and always the same. This is the kind of science which all perfect doctors ought to possess, but which no regular bred physicians, or those who go according to the dictates of reason, ever did, nor ever will possess. Besides, Dr. Charlatanicus has always found the public suffrages to be given in favour of those who possess intuitive knowledge, in preference to those who act according to reason and waste the prime of their days in the studious pursuit of science. For confirmation of this observation he refers to the public papers of the day, where it will be seen that those who can cure every thing without having undergone the drudgery of study, have their fame spread throughout the country—while the disdained votary of science glides along in silent obscurity. Having thus shewn the great superiority of intuitive knowledge over that kind which is obtained by reasoning and laborious study. Dr. Charlatanicus will proceed to mention some of his abilities as freely as his modesty will permit, in order that the public may be induced to apply to him:—First, he undertakes to cure all the cancers that every body else has found unmanageable. This he does with his celebrated

### Lunar Cataplasm,

Which he prepares by boiling three pounds of terra incognita in half a gallon of moon-light, keeping up a constant stirration with his medicinal mauldin. He mentions the receipt here in order that the public need not be afraid of the ingredients. No other person can make this Cataplasm but Dr. C. because he is the only man who is acquainted with Terra Incognita. To

give an idea of its efficacy, he here gives one case which he has selected from among a thousand similar ones, only worse. It is in the form of a certificate, which he always writes, and

gets signed, when he accomplishes a cure.

This is to certify that Doctor Carolus Charlatanicus, who has lately arrived from the moon, has intirely cured my wife of a mortal cancer in her neck which had eaten away the whole of her breast and shoulders, so that nothing but the bone was left to keep her head fast to her body. She was indeed, agreeable to the literal meaning of the words, a walking skeleton. The greatest doctors had declared her incurable, and therefore I cheerfully give this testimony of his unequalled skill.

his  
GWYNNARD & GWATKIN.

mark.

Dr. Charlatanicus also recommends to those whom it may concern, his *Sovereign Balsam of Brickbat*, Which he will insure to cure that scaticherous disease, the itch, in less than five minutes if well rubbed on with good sand paper. Those unfortunate husbands whose wives are subject to frequent paroxysms of vociferation, may be supplied with Dr. C's.

*Infatible Anti-Scoldation Drops*, Which will universally prevent the accession of a paroxysm, if given in time—and will be warranted to abridge a certain lecture, at least 2-4ths of its usual length—even if given after the disorder commenced. Dr. Charlatanicus also takes this opportunity to recommend the

*Essential Oil of Wheelbarrow*, Which he prepares by expression in a manner entirely new. This medicine has cured thousands, as his certificates would certify if he had room to insert them. It has made many ears grow to their size and shape after they had been cropped; and done many more marvellous things. An idea may be formed of the activity of the medicine when it is observed, that it is so sharp, if swallowed undiluted, as to cut the buttons off a man's shirt collar as it passes down his throat!

Dr. C. has many more medicines which will cure any disease: but he will suffer time and experience to promulgate their virtues—and he hopes all who have any regard for life and health will come to him for advice and assistance.

N. B. For the sake of the poor, who are often troubled with bad colds, and are not able to employ a physician, Doctor C. here observes, the worst cough may be checked, and toughest phlegm loosened, by swallowing half a pound of hobnails in a little molasses and water, and afterwards taking a point of Rake-tooth tea just going to bed.

*Extraordinary cure for a Consumption.* A young lady, in the last stage of consumption, was lately restored to health by the following extraordinary and accidental remedy:

She had been long attended by the faculty, but derived no benefit from their assistance, and considered herself verging to the end of existence, when she retired, during last summer to the vale of Taunton Dean, in Somersetshire, with an intention to wait, in solitude, the hour of approaching dissolution.—Whilst in that situation, it was her custom to rise as early as the malady would permit and contemplate the beauties of nature from her chamber window, from which she observed a dog belonging to the house, with scarcely any flesh on his bones, owing to disease, constantly go and lick the dew off a camomile bed in the garden; in doing which the animal was noticed to alter his appearance, to recover strength, and finally to look plump and well. The singularity of the circumstance impressed strongly on the lady's mind, and induced her to try what effect might be produced from following the example of the quadruped. She accordingly procured the dew from the same bed of camomile, drank a small quantity each morning, and after continuing to do so for some time, experienced a wonderful relief; her appetite became regular, she found a return of spirits, and in the end was completely cured.

### APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF

### THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

FOR

Bradford's Laws of Kentucky,

General Instructor,

Masonic Constitutions,

Bishop's Sermons,

Craighead's Sermon,

Dr. John P. Campbell's Answer,

American Register, vol. 1, 2 & 3,

Life of Gano,

Life of Shaw,

Wilson's Grammar,

Webster's Spelling books,

New-England Primer,

Doctrinal Catechism,

Christ's Second appearing &c.

ALSO

Blank Books of any kind,

Check Books, and Negotiable Note Books

Pamphlets on various subjects,

Writing Paper,

Wrapping and Tea Paper &c. &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Blanks for Clerks, Sheriffs & Constables.

Old books rebound, and Book Binding

generally executed on short notice.

August 17th, 1810

Taken up by the subscriber, living in Woodford county, near the mouth of Clear creek, a Bay Mare near fourteen hands high, five year old, trots natural, branded on the left shoulder and buttock with the letter S, shot before, some saddle spoils, her back hurt before, appraised to twenty-five dollars.

JOHN FINN,

### LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Lexington, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

Lexington October 1st, 1810.

A. Arnott Burrows

Ashey Francis Rev.

Anderson William Andrews George

Alexander Robert Burrows N.

Barrow David Rev. Billing Saml.

Brown George Blanchard Asa Bowyer John G. 2 Bryant Jesse Bryan Joseph Benning Perkins Barr Isaac Butler William L. Berry George Brady Mildred 2 Bamberger Michl. Barr Zachariah Burrows N.

Brown Abm. Bellamy John Blackwell James Barcroft John Barrow David Rev. 2 Bryson Andrew Bulford Abraham Burk James Banton Wren Bryant John Brown Abm. Beck James Beck James Bevan John S. Brown Abm. Calhoun John Caughay John Conquest John Clarke Thomas Crothers Susannah Caldwell John Collins Lewis Chamberlain George Clair Jacob Cassell Abraham Coverdale Richard Clark Richd. 3 Carell John Cockrell Susan Crothers Samuel Chiles Joseph Collins Benjn. Gardin Randolph Davis Joseph H. Denis Robert Day Middleton Dinewie David Dickinson Thos. I. Ewing Samuel Evans Isaac Fox Henry 2 Fountroy Wm. M. Fleming James C. Goodman James Grant William Goodlet Adam Gray George Graham Robert Gabbard Michael Gibson John Graham Charlotte A. N.

Caldwell Mrs. Caldwell John Cassell Abraham Coverdale Richard Clark Richd. 3 Carell John Cockrell Susan Crothers Samuel Chiles Joseph Collins Benjn. Gardin Randolph Davis Joseph H. Denis Robert Day Middleton Dinewie David Dickinson Thos. I. Ewing Samuel Evans Isaac Fox Henry 2 Fountroy Wm. M. Fleming James C. Goodman James Grant William Goodlet Adam Gray George Graham Robert Gabbard Michael Gibson John Graham Charlotte A. N.

Do do 4000 do 500 do Do do 5000 do 5000 do Do do 6000 do 250 tickets from No. 1 to 250 inclusive.

1st drawn No. after 3000 tickets are drawn 1000 Dollars

Do do 4000 do 500 do Do do 5000 do 5000 do Do do 6000 do 250 tickets from No. 1 to 250 inclusive.

1st drawn No. after 7000 tickets are drawn 200 hundred and fifty tickets from No. 7001 to No. 7250 inclusive.

1st drawn No. after 8000 tickets are drawn 200 hundred and fifty tickets from No. 8001 to No. 8250 inclusive.

1st drawn No. after 9000 tickets are drawn 200 hundred and fifty tickets from 9001 to No. 9250 inclusive.

1st drawn No. after 10000 tickets are drawn 200 hundred and fifty tickets from No. 10001 to No. 10250 inclusive.

1st drawn No. after 11000 tickets are drawn 200 hundred and fifty tickets from No. 11001 to No. 11250 inclusive.

1st drawn No. after 12000 tickets are drawn 200 hundred and fifty tickets from No. 12001 to No. 12250 inclusive.

1st drawn No. after 13000 tickets are drawn 200 hundred and fifty tickets from No. 13001 to No. 13250 inclusive.

1st drawn No. after 14000 tickets are drawn 200 hundred and fifty tickets from No. 14001 to No. 14250 inclusive.

1st drawn No. after 15000 tickets are drawn 5,000 Dollars

Do do 1600 do 500 do Do do 1700 do 1,000 do Do do 1800 do 500 do Do do 1900 do 500 do Do do 2000 do 25,000 do Do do 2100 do 500 do Do do 2200 do 500 do Do do 2300 do 1,000 do Do do 2400 do 500 do Do do 2500 do 5,000 do Do do 2600 do 500 do Do do 2700 do 1,000 do Do do 2800 do 500 do Do do 2900 do 10,000 do

\* Excepting the reserved tickets.

In submitting the above scheme to the public, the Managers will not attempt any eulogium on the importance or necessity of the object in view. They believe that at this time, not a doubt exists in the mind of any well informed person, of the efficacy of the Kine Pox as a safe and certain preventative of the small Pox.

The difficulty, and it might be added the impossibility, of preserving this remedy without the aid of an institution, (such as is intended to be established and supported by the profits arising from this Lottery) is also well known.

But it is proper to observe, that this institution not only contemplates to preserve the genuine Vaccine Matter for the use of the citizens of this state, but also to give it at all times, free of every expense, (with directions when required) to any of them who may have occasion to use it.

To aid them in accomplishing objects such as these the Managers feel confident of the liberal and prompt support of the public.

The scheme, on an attentive examination will be found to afford inducements to adventurers equal to any heretofore proposed.

All prizes will be paid within sixty days after the drawing is completed.

The managers will contract for the sale of any number of Tickets which companies or individuals may want; and will receive and attend to orders for Tickets (postage being paid and the cash enclosed) from any part of the United States.

William Wilson.

Robert Stewart.

Luke Tiernan.

Henry Shroeder.

Aaron Levering.

Samuel Hardin.

Dr. John Cromwell.

Dr. Wm. H. Cledinen.

John W. Collins.

Johh W. Glenn.

Andrew Agnew.

Alexander M'Donald.

Edward G. Woodyear.

Edward J. Coale.

Peter Hoffman, Jun.

Dr. James Smith.

Tickets may be had of the following Agents in Kentucky.

SAM'L. & GEO. TROTTER.—Lexington.

ALEX'R. CRAWFORD.—Frankfort.

RICHARD DURRETT.—Washington.

Clarke county.

Taken up by Philip Johnson, on

the waters of Howard's upper creek, one sorrel Horse colt, one year old past, has three

white feet, blaze face, appraised to 40 doll.

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